

return Kuwaiti property worth millions of dollars, including weapons used by Iraq in its movement of troops to the Kuwaiti border in October 1994; sponsorship of assassinations in Lebanon and in northern Iraq; incomplete declarations to weapons inspectors; and ongoing widespread human rights violations. As a result, the U.N. sanctions remain in place; the United States will continue to enforce those sanctions under domestic authority.

The Baghdad government continues to violate basic human rights of its own citizens through systematic repression of minorities and denial of humanitarian assistance. The Government of Iraq has repeatedly said it will not be bound by United Nations Security Council Resolution 688. For more than 3 years, Baghdad has maintained a blockade of food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies against northern Iraq. The Iraqi military routinely harasses residents of the north, and has attempted to "Abrabize" the Kurdish, Turcomen, and Assyrian areas in the north. Iraq has not relented in its artillery attacks against civilian population centers in the south, or in its burning and draining operations in the southern marshes, which have forced thousands to flee to neighboring States.

In 1991, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolutions 706 and 712, which would permit Iraq to sell up to \$1.6 billion of oil under U.N. auspices to fund the provision of food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies to the people of Iraq. The resolutions also provide for the payment of compensation to victims of Iraqi aggression and other U.N. activities with respect to Iraq. The equitable distribution within Iraq of this humanitarian assistance would be supervised and monitored by the United Nations. The Iraqi regime so far has refused to accept these resolutions and has thereby chosen to perpetuate the suffering of its civilian population. More than a year ago, the Iraqi government informed the United Nations that it would not implement Resolutions 706 and 712.

The policies and actions to the Saddam Hussein regime continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, as well as to regional peace and security. The U.N. resolutions require that the Security Council be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions in judging its compliance with sanctions. Because of Iraq's failure to comply fully with these resolutions, the United States will continue to apply economic sanctions to deter it from threatening peace and stability in the region.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 8, 1995.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 104-29).

¶22.27 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—
ANDEAN TRADE

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. QUINN, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby submit the first report on the Operation of the Andean Trade Preference Act. This report is prepared pursuant to the requirements of section 203 of the Andean Trade Preference Act of 1991.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 8, 1995.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

¶22.28 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—
MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. QUINN, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Major League Baseball Restoration Act." This legislation would provide for a fair and prompt settlement of the ongoing labor-management dispute affecting Major League Baseball.

Major League Baseball has historically occupied a unique place in American life. The parties to the current contentious dispute have been unable to resolve their differences, despite many months of negotiations and the assistance of one of this country's most skilled mediators. If the dispute is permitted to continue, there is likely to be substantial economic damage to the cities and communities in which major league franchises are located and to the communities that host spring training. The ongoing dispute also threatens further serious harm to an important national institution.

The bill I am transmitting today is a simple one. It would authorize the President to appoint a 3-member National Baseball Dispute Resolution Panel. This Panel of impartial and skilled arbitrators would be empowered to gather information from all sides and impose a binding agreement on the parties. The Panel would be urged to act as quickly as possible. Its decision would not be subject to judicial review.

In arriving at a fair settlement, the Panel would consider a number of factors affecting the parties, but it could also take into account the effect on the public and the best interests of the game.

The Panel would be given sufficient tools to do its job, without the need for further appropriations. Primary support for its activities would come from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, but other agencies would also be authorized to provide needed support.

The dispute now affecting Major League Baseball has been a protracted

one, and I believe that the time has come to take action. I urge the Congress to take prompt and favorable action on this legislation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 8, 1995.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 104-30).

¶22.29 COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES
TO SIT

On motion of Mr. FOX, by unanimous consent, the following committees and their subcommittees were granted permission to sit during the 5-minute rule on Thursday, February 9, 1995: the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on Resources, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

¶22.30 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Miss COLLINS of Michigan, for today after 6:00 p.m. and the balance of the week.

And then,

¶22.31 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. BURTON, at 11 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m., the House adjourned.

¶22.32 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCCOLLUM: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 729. A bill to control crime by a more effective death penalty; with an amendment (Rept. No. 104-23). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MCCOLLUM: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 728. A bill to control crime by providing law enforcement block grants; with an amendment (Rept. No. 104-24). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. QUILLEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 63. A resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 667, The Violent Criminal Incarceration Act (Rept. No. 104-25). Referred to the House Calendar.

¶22.33 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. MOORHEAD, and Mr. OXLEY):

H.R. 857. A bill to require the disclosure of service and other charges on tickets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. FAZIO of